

***Military Government***  
***Weekly***  
***Information Bulletin***



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
FOR GERMANY, US  
CONTROL OFFICE  
APO 742 U. S. ARMY



No. 47 — 24 JUNE 1946

**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**WEEKLY**


**INFORMATION BULLETIN**

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Let's recollect --  
There's greater effect  
If all pieces fit  
Before we submit --

# COMPLETED STAFF WORK

**S**TUDY OF A PROBLEM AND PRESENTATION OF ITS SOLUTION IN SUCH FORM THAT ONLY APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE COMPLETED ACTION IS REQUIRED.

1. WORK OUT ALL DETAILS COMPLETELY.
2. CONSULT OTHER STAFF OFFICERS.
3. STUDY, WRITE, RESTUDY, REWRITE.
4. PRESENT A SINGLE, COORDINATED PROPOSED ACTION. DO NOT EQUIVOCATE.
5. **DO NOT PRESENT LONG MEMORANDA OR EXPLANATIONS. CORRECT SOLUTIONS ARE USUALLY RECOGNIZABLE.**
- 6- **ADVISE THE CHIEF WHAT TO DO. DO ASK NOT HIM.**

**I**F YOU WERE THE CHIEF, WOULD YOU SIGN THE PAPER YOU HAVE PREPARED AND THUS STAKE YOUR PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION ON ITS BEING RIGHT? IF NOT, TAKE IT BACK AND WORK IT OVER ; IT IS NOT YET COMPLETED STAFF WORK.

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Training for Occupation Forces. Training Memo 6    USFET  
7 June 1946

Movement and Documentation of Supplies in the  
European Theater on the Continent. SOP No 24    USFET  
8 June 1946

Control Council Law No 29, "Delivery of Cer-  
tified Copies of Documents (Repeal of Control  
Council Law No 6)" — Change 10 to Title 23,  
Military Government Legislation . . . . . AG 014.12 (LD) OMGUS  
10 June 1946

Civil Administration Monthly Report  
Questionnaire, MG/CIV/1/F . . . . . AG 319.1 (CA) OMGUS  
11 June 1946

Organizations of (German) Ex-Prisoners of War    AG 383.6 (SG) OMGUS  
11 June 1946

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin**  
may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters



## The Laenderrat Tackles Germany's "Most Important Single Problem"

Democratic self-government is on its way back in the United States Zone of Germany.

After twelve years of starvation and abuse under the Nazi regime, and with a hand of support and direction from MG, democratic self-government in the US Zone of Germany now has reached the toddling stage on its way toward walking alone again.

"It has always been our purpose to permit the German people to develop a free government, shaped to fit the needs of Germany. Moreover, it is manifestly simpler to control Germany through German administrative machinery rather than by the undertaking of direct operating responsibilities."

This policy, enunciated by General Eisenhower in October, 1945, has been a guide in the American occupation program for its zone of Germany.

### A COORDINATING BODY NEEDED

After the creation of the three states, or Laender, of the US Zone of Germany, the establishment of their governments and the programing of elections to give the people a voice in their government, it was apparent that a complete job could not be done without the establishment of an agency to coordinate these state gov-

ernments. The agency that was set up to do this job is the Laenderrat — Council of States — an organization of the Ministers-President of the three Laender of the US Zone.

It was established by MG to meet the "most important single problem" created by the division of Germany into four zones of occupation — the lack of effective coordination and control within the zones for the special administrative services which formerly came under the direct control of the Reich central government.

Functioning with the advice and supervision of US authorities, the Laenderrat coordinates all matters of German civil administration affecting more than one Land (state) of the US Zone. It is designed to fill the need resulting from lack of central administration and to restore German responsibility and self-government. The Laenderrat job, defined by the German Ministers-President themselves when the agency was organized in October 1945, and approved by US Military Government, comprises the following:

"The Laenderrat has the task, within the political directives of the occupying power, to work out the problems which go beyond the boundaries of a Land, to remove the difficulties of communication between the Laender, and to secure the

desired coordination in the development of political, social, economic and cultural life."

The "Council of States" is essentially a coordinating agency. It is NOT a zonal government.

Besides the Ministers-President of the three states of the US Zone — Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden — the Laenderrat also includes the Mayor of Bremen, the US seaport enclave. However, the latter takes part in Laenderrat decisions only when the interests of his area are concerned. The seat of the Laenderrat is in Stuttgart, where a Directorate, composed of the permanent representatives of the three Ministers-President, a Secretary-General, a Secretariat and a small staff, are maintained.

Regular meetings of the Laenderrat are held there the first Tuesday of each month. At that time, the council takes action on matters referred to it by US Military Government, proposals originating in the Laender and recommendations on such matters, developed after study, by its committees. All actions of the Laenderrat must be unanimous.

Originally, all actions and proposals of the Laenderrat were subject to approval by OMGUS.

### ADDITIONAL POWERS

But, at the eight meeting of the Laenderrat on 7 May 1946, the Deputy Military Governor, Lt. General Lucius D. Clay, in "an expression of confidence in the strengthening of your own organization," gave the council authority to make its own final decisions on matters of German civil administration, "except for major policy problems" and those problems which come under quadripartite authority.

To meet this expansion of authority and to expedite action on the increasingly large volume of work coming before it, the Laenderrat reorganized as of 4 June 1946, at which time the Directorate

was established. This body is composed of seven members: the three "plenipotentiaries" or permanent representatives of the Ministers-President, a special delegate on Laenderrat affairs from each of the Land civil governments and the Secretary-General of the Laenderrat.

### WEEKLY DIRECTORATE MEETINGS

During the interval between Laenderrat meetings, the Directorate, which meets once a week, at Stuttgart, possesses authority to act on matters which are not of basic importance but which cannot be postponed. If these decisions of the directorate are unanimous, they become effective at once. If they are not approved unanimously, they become effective if not vetoed by any of the Ministers-President within three days. When they become effective they are considered Laenderrat decisions.

On matters of importance requiring *ad interim* action by the Laenderrat, decisions of the Ministers-President are procured in writing by the Secretary General through the Laenderrat plenipotentiaries. Such actions are also considered Laenderrat decisions and summaries of them are submitted at the next meeting of the council.

Since the Laenderrat is a coordinating agency and NOT a zonal government, action, necessary to carry out its decisions, must be taken by the Ministers-President in their respective Laender through their civil governments. Such action must be taken within one month, or in cases requiring OMGUS approval, within one month after such approval.

Supervision of Laenderrat activities is maintained through the Regional Government Coordinating Office (RGCO), an agency answerable directly to the US Deputy Military Governor. This office, which is also responsible for advising the Laenderrat and acting as its liaison with OMGUS, has offices in the same building as the Laenderrat at Stuttgart.

The staff of the RGCO has been held to a minimum. This was planned for efficiency in operation and in keeping with a policy not to dictate to nor order German officials, but to recommend and advise. There are only 17 Americans on the entire staff; five officers, four enlisted men and eight civilians.

Director of the RGCO is Dr. James K. Pollock, professor of political science, University of Michigan, who with General Clay directed the organization of the Laenderrat. Dr. Pollock has also held positions at Harvard University, Ohio State and Stanford. He knows Germany well, having been here several times before the war and is the author of numerous books, monographs and articles on the country.

The staff of the RGCO includes six technical advisers who meet with the various committees of the Laenderrat to supervise and advise their actions; a

translation and reports section of two people who handle all this work; an executive officer, an administrative officer, an administrative assistant and a PRO. The enlisted men, assisted by a small group of German civilians, handle the general clerical and secretarial work. Most of the staff have a broad knowledge of the German language coupled with a wide experience in the fields of Laenderrat activities they advise.

### LAENDERRAT SUBCOMMITTEES

The Laenderrat met formally for the first time on 6 November 1945, when its organization plan was officially approved. On 20 December 1945, the council was authorized to set up committees of German technical advisers. From an original group of seven, covering such important matters as Evacuation and Resettlement; Food and Agriculture; Electricity; Transportation; Economics; In-

*Lt. General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor, addressing the Eight Meeting of the Laenderrat composed of the Ministers-President of Bavaria, Wuertemberg-Bade. and Greater Hesse.*

*US Army Signal Corps Photo.*



dustry and Export-Import, the committees and sub-committees have grown to a total of 68.

These committees and subcommittees, and others that may be established, do all the spadework for the Laenderrat. They function under the direction of the Laenderrat Secretariat. Representatives of the RGCO attend their meetings and advise in the consideration of matters referred to them. Other US Military Government representatives may be invited to attend, in advisory capacities, those committees sessions involving their respective functions in OMGUS.

The Committees, however, are essentially German and not set up by MG. They are appointed by the Laenderrat, subject to RGCO, and normally meet at Laenderrat headquarters.

### THE SECRETARIAT

The Laenderrat Secretariat is composed of a Secretary General and a working staff. The Secretary General, Erich Rossman, long time Social Democrat and concentration camp inmate, prepares and submits to the Laenderrat proposals, plans and directives for coordination on matters within the jurisdiction of the organization.

The Secretariat is the channel for all matters to be presented to the Laenderrat or its committees by either US Military Government or German civilian sources. MG authorities present such matters through the RGCO, which passes them on to the Secretariat. German sources bring theirs up through the normal channels of the civil government to the Secretariat.

The Secretary General places these matters and committee actions on the agenda for Laenderrat meetings. He also is responsible for preparation of necessary data in reports and for the general supervision of the administrative functions of the council.

Normal procedure by the Laenderrat on matters requiring coordination of ad-

ministration in the US Zone is along the following lines:

A matter is presented to the Laenderrat, either by Military Government or German sources. It is placed on the agenda and receives preliminary consideration at a regular meeting of the council. As a general rule, such matters of a nature requiring reference to a committee or subcommittee for detailed study. This action is taken and the committee later submits its recommendations. If the matter is one of minor importance, but requiring expeditious handling, the Directorate may act upon it. If it is of major importance and requiring immediate action the *ad interim* Laenderrat approval of the Ministers-President may be secured in writing. Or again, it may be held over until the next meeting of the Laenderrat, where the committee report may be adopted, modified or rejected.

If such action is necessary, the Laenderrat approval may be forwarded to OMGUS for acceptance there before it is put into operation.

### COMPLETE COOPERATION

Since its inception, the Laenderrat has given its complete cooperation to OMGUS. The Germans themselves also are making good use of the organization having brought before it a number of proposals which have been put into effect.

Progress has been made by the Laenderrat and the RGCO despite many difficulties. These included not only such inconveniences as the lack of facilities, office space, and suitable personnel, but also such fundamental things as the necessity for reeducating responsible Germans in self-government, and getting them accustomed to free discussion, willing to accept management of their own affairs and able to compromise their differences in a democratic manner.

In the few months of its existence the Laenderrat has accomplished much. Probably its most important single accom-

(Continued on page 27)



*US Army Signal Corps Photo*

# New Rationing System

**City-dwellers in US Zone to receive larger rations than rural population.**

A slight increase in the food ration for the US Zone of Germany has been announced by the Laenderrat. Acting with the approval of OMGUS the German Council of States authorized rations for the 90th ration period beginning 24 June 1946, slightly higher than those of the present period. This applies especially to persons living in the larger cities of the US Zone.

Under a new method of food rationing devised by the Laenderrat Food and Agriculture Commissioner Hermann Dietrich, in cooperation with the Food Ministers of the three States of the Zone, persons living in cities of over 20,000 population will receive a larger ration than those living in smaller or rural areas.

Workers in all areas will share in the food increases of the new ration in order to prevent impairment of the gradually resuming industrial activity in the Zone.

Food Commissioner Dietrich has taken the position that during the critical months preceding the new harvest this fall, every effort must be made to keep the ration as high as available food stocks will permit.

The increase in the ration for the new period was made possible through available supplies of dried milk and dehydrated vegetables from the United States; through the import of fish from the Scandinavian countries purchased by the US Military Government; and through

*(Continued on page 16)*

# The Results of the Ration Cut

**Tripartite Survey Reveals Immediate Decline in Nutritional Condition. Decreasing Production, Absenteeism Prevalent. Famine Edema Reappears.**

Significant deterioration in the nutritional condition of the German civilian as a direct result of the recent ration reduction is the main finding conducted by the tripartite Combined Nutrition Committee. The survey covered urban areas in the American, French and British Zones, and was undertaken during the period 12 May through 23 May 1946. Another review of the general situation is planned within ninety days.

## ORIGINAL 1550 CALORY MINIMUM

The committee made its first report in August 1945, which led to the establishment of an average ration of 1550 calories for the normal consumer as the very minimum which could maintain a reasonable state of health in the population. However, this scale could not be sustained on the available food supply and the ration had to be reduced in the French Zone in February, in the British Zone in March, and in the American Zone in April.

Under the original scale the ration proved sufficient to protect town populations against starvation and with few exceptions to prevent serious malnutrition, although the scale was insufficient to support a full working population. It provided no margin of safety.

The committee also found that during this period some supplementary rations were available either in the form of unrationed items, family stocks, or through illegal procurement which prevented the full effect of this reduced ration being felt. Now with the reduced calorie levels in

the approved ration a greater proportion of any supplementary food available is apt to find its way to those most able to acquire it, leaving the greater part of town populations in the danger zone.

While children up to the age of 3 years were still adequately nourished in terms of caloric intake, there were indications of specific needs for Vitamin B and iron. Children from 3 to 6 years of age are still in a satisfactory nutritional condition. However, even in these age groups rickets is becoming more prevalent and nutritional anemia is increasing.

The caloric deficiency of rations has now become definitely noticeable in the children between 6 and 10 years, and between 10 and 18 years there is evidence of retarded or arrested growth. Specific signs of malnutrition associated with deficiencies of Vitamin A, riboflavin and ascorbic acid are by no means uncommon, and anemia is of increasing prevalence.

## "NORMAL CONSUMER" SUFFERING

The condition of the normal consumer has deteriorated and is particularly serious among the old and physically unfit who have the least opportunity to obtain any supplementary rations. Famine edema, which had been evident immediately after occupation but had almost disappeared by the end of January, has reappeared in the urban areas and is reaching serious proportions.

The effect of the recent ration reduction is decreasing production and is increasing absenteeism in the Ruhr, the

survey reported, even though the coal miners are receiving a relatively high ration as compared to workers in other industries. The present ration scale is resulting in a decline of physical strength, increased absenteeism and discontent among workers generally. It is evident that the lowering of the food ration will substantially decrease productive output and will seriously retard economic recovery.

### CHILDBEARING WOMEN

The survey did not develop direct evidence that pregnant women and nursing mothers are as yet suffering extensively from insufficient nourishment, although the committee is of the view that it will be impossible for women in these categories to continue to supplement the present ration scale so that malnutrition for mother and child is certain to result.

As a result of its survey, the committee has recommended that every effort be made to restore the caloric content of the ration to the 1550 calory level for the normal consumer as an absolute minimum, which in itself would not suffice over a long period of time to maintain a healthy population. The committee further recommended that the range and number of weighings in the three Zones be extended in close correlation with the work of nutrition survey teams so that

a true relationship between body weights and hunger edema may be followed closely.

The survey included the cities of Stuttgart, Kassel, Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, Duesseldorf, Essen, Coblenz, Saarbruecken, Freudenstadt and Schramberg. The members of the committee included Colonel W. L. Wilson (US), Sir Jack Drummond (Gr. Britain), Inspector General G. Coulon (France). Associate members of the committee are Colonel W. H. Sebrell (US), Lt. Colonel W. F. Ashe (US), Dr. H. Sinclair (Gr. Britain), Mr. J. B. Lockwood (Gr. Britain), Lt. Colonel M. Roche (France), and Dr. G. Pierron (France).

### THE DANGER LINE

In commenting on the report of survey, Colonel Wilson, Chief of OMGUS Public Health and Welfare Branch, pointed out that it was particularly disturbing to him in that it reflects deterioration in the health of the population so quickly following the cut in rations as to indicate quite definitely that the general nutritional conditions existing at the time of the cut were already at the danger line. Hence, further deterioration in the nutrition of the German people may be expected to develop rapidly as their reserve strength is depleted.

**T**he Reich constitution, framed at Weimar in 1919, proclaimed that men and women have fundamentally the same civic rights and duties. Women were given the right to vote and it was further stipulated that all citizens without distinction were eligible for public offices in accordance with the laws and their own abilities and services. This represented a great change from the days of Bismarck's Second Reich — a Reich in which women had no legally recognized role in politics and administration, a Reich in which they were not even allowed to study at German universities but had to go abroad if they wished a higher education. (It was as recently as 1905 that German girls were first permitted to attend gymnasia).

Before 1918, Germany was indeed a man's world and women were relegated to the three K's — Kinder, Kirche and Küche. There were of course, voices of protest. About one hundred years ago, Auguste Schmidt, the founder of the German Woman Citizens' Union, wrote, "I campaign for the Reich of freedom." However, with the failure of the Revolution of 1848, the feminist movement also suffered a setback. Pioneer women like Helene Lange and Anita Augsborg continued to battle for woman suffrage. Their efforts were supported by the Social Democratic Party but were without success until the breakdown of the old regime in 1918.

What was the "Deutsche Frau" able to do with the new freedoms conferred upon her in 1919? Let us look first at the exercise of the suffrage. Unfortunately, in most elections before 1933, the registration and voting statistics were not tabulated according to sex. However,

as Figure 1 indicates, the voting participation of men was, on the whole, better than that of women. This condition was in part due to women's lack of political education and experience.

To what extent were women elected to legislative bodies under the Weimar Republic? The constitutional convention of 1919 had 41 women members out of a total of 423. The Reichstag elected on 6 November 1932 had 35 women out of 584 members: 13 of the 35 were Social Democrats, 13 were Communists, 4 were Center Party, 3 were German National People's Party while the Bavarian People's Party and the German People's Party each elected one woman.

There were no women in the Nazi delegation either in that or in any other Reichstag.

In 1927 in 90 cities with populations of 50,000 or more, women numbered only 8.5 percent of the total number of city councilmen. At Reich, Land and local levels, the parties of the Left were more ready to nominate and elect women than the other parties.

The number of women who occupied high governmental or administrative posts in the Weimar days was very small. No woman was ever a member of the Reich cabinet or of a Land cabinet. No woman was ever Oberpraesident, Regierungspraesident, Oberbürgermeister or Landrat. There were a few women in the higher civil service of the Reich or of Prussia — but the total of such persons could be counted on the fingers of both hands. In 1927, in cities with more than 50,000 population, there was only one woman who was a professional member of the Magistrat — in other words, a professional department head.

**German women  
shed  
their shackles**

**Women in politics and administration before, during and after the Hitler Regime.**

When one considers the short span of years of the Weimar Republic and recalls the status of women in Germany before 1919, it must be conceded that good progress was made. Women participated more and more in the work of political parties. Women legislators rendered valuable service on legislative committees. Women found increasing opportunities in the permanent civil service.

### THIRD REICH SET-BACK

Edgar Ansel Mowrer, in the early days of Nazi rule, wrote a book entitled **Germany Puts the Clock Back**. This is as true of the feminist movement as it is of everything else that was progressive and democratic in Germany's past.

It remained for the Third Reich to put women in their "proper place."

Since the Nazi elections were not free democratic elections, there is no point in comparing voting records. "Führer, wir folgen Dir: Alle sagen 'Ja'." German women are as much to blame for voting Hitler into office and supporting him as are German men.

As for women legislators and public officials, the Nazi tyranny swept them out of their positions. A simple test will suffice to illustrate the "masculinization" of the public and party services. The **Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1936** contained an index of names of more than 8,000 public and party officials. Among these, there were exactly fourteen women, only one of whom had a civil service rank as high as Oberregierungsrat. Only two of them had the doctor's degree. The most prominent woman listed — or perhaps one should say "the most notorious" — was the Reichsfrauenführerin, Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink. Curiously enough, the leader of "Bund Deutscher Mädel" was not mentioned at all. Doubtless it was felt that Baldur von Schirach, the Reich Youth Leader, adequately represented both sexes!

### RESTORATION BEGINS

Anyone who saw the recent elections in the US Zone could not fail to be impressed by the large number of women who voted. It is also encouraging to note that women are becoming increasingly active in political party affairs. There are even a few women's parties such as the South German Women's League in Bavaria. When MG receives applications for the authorization of political parties, the list of sponsors usually includes one or more women.

As yet, not many women have been elected to local legislative councils. Of 15,000 Gemeinde councillors in Württemberg-Baden, only twenty-five are women. In Greater Hesse, there are six women members out of 1081 Landkreis councillors. Bavaria has the only all-woman Gemeinde council. This is not to be taken as evidence that the Bavarians are more ardent feminists than their cousins in Greater Hesse or Württemberg-Baden. Rather, it was a case of there not being enough "politically acceptable" men. Reports as to the number of women elected to Stadtkreis councils have not yet been received but it is known that there were at least eight candidates in Greater Hesse.



Area Voting	Election	Date	Percentage of qualified men voting	Percentage of qualified women voting
Munich . . . . .	City council . . .	1919	70.7%	67.4%
Cologne . . . . .	" " . . .	1924	66.5%	52.6%
Hagen . . . . .	" " . . .	1924	83.0%	71.0%
Gera . . . . .	" " . . .	1925	90.6%	87.9%
Berlin . . . . .	" " . . .	1929	75.0%	66.0%
Berlin . . . . .	Reichstag . . .	1928	83.7%	75.2%
Leipzig . . . . .	" . . .	1928	86.5%	80.6%
Elberfeld . . . . .	" . . .	1928	79.0%	69.7%
Barmen . . . . .	" . . .	1928	77.8%	66.7%
Land Thuringia .	" . . .	1928	82.2%	74.0%
Land Hesse . . .	" . . .	1928	73.3%	58.9%

Figure 1. More eligible women than men failed to vote.

Women are also being nominated for the Land constitutional assemblies. In Bavaria, the Social Democrats have nominated Elisabeth Käser, Referentin in the Bavarian Ministry of Education and Religion, and Rosa Aschenbrenner, former member of the Bavarian Landtag. The Bavarian Communists have likewise nominated a woman.

There are still only a few women in higher administrative positions. The Land government of Greater Hesse includes women and at least two are in the Land government of Bavaria. One of the most important appointments yet made was made by the British when they named Frau Thea Ruth, Social Democrat, to be Vice President of the Province of Hanover. There is one woman Bürgermeister of a small Gemeinde with some three hundred inhabitants in Greater Hesse. It is

said that there are two or three women Bürgermeister in the Russian Zone. In general, the Russians have been sympathetic toward the appointment of women to public office.

It is desirable that increased emphasis be placed on political education for women. It is even more necessary that German men come to understand that the equality of the sexes is an essential principle of democracy. In the days before the Hitler era, the Deutsche Frauenbewegung (German Women's Movement) was in contact with women's organizations and activities in other countries. A start has been made in contacting the outside world by the head of the German Young Women's Association who, together with her assistant, attended the World Executive Committee of the YWCA meeting in Switzerland.



# Reverts to Land Governments

Seven billion marks worth of property taken into custody by the US Military Government authorities in Germany are now being turned over to German administrative agencies for safeguarding and administering in accordance with the American MG policy of giving the German authorities greater responsibilities in handling their own affairs and activities.

The property Disposal Board created by MG in February 1946, recommended a plan the details of which were worked out by a committee appointed by the Laenderrat and the American MG officials. It is expected that the German Property Control Authority will have been established and assumed full responsibility for this administration by 1 July 1946.

## MG SEIZURES MANDATORY

Approximately 43,000 units of property in the US Zone of Germany have been taken into custody by American MG property control officers since the start of occupation. These properties include those of the former German government, the Nazi Party and affiliates, allied and neutral nationals, and persecuted persons, for safeguarding and administering until their final dispositions are decided upon by the occupational authorities.

The custodianship of the properties was considered necessary for a variety of reasons: In the case of the German

state, the terms of the surrender demanded it; in the case of the NSDAP and affiliated organizations, it was required by virtue of the Control Council Law No. 2 dissolving these organizations; for the I.G. Farbenindustrie, Control Council Law No. 9 demanded the seizure of all their properties; and for certain other properties, regulations of MG Law No. 52 were applicable.

## FIRST TRANSFERS MADE

The first transfer of property was effected in Wuerttemberg-Baden when approximately two billion marks worth of property, comprising 8,811 units was transferred 1 June to the Land government. In Greater Hesse, a transfer of about 5,000 units, worth more than two billion marks, has been completed. Preparations for the transfer of some 17,000 units, valued at more than three billion marks, are being initiated in Bavaria.

The Ministers-President will be held responsible to insure the safeguarding of the property for custody and administration and "to insure that there is no transaction engaged in that will substantially diminish or imperil the value of such property." They also have been called upon to submit to MG plans for the eventual disposition of State and Nazi properties taken under control.

All property turned over must be signed for by the Ministers-President who also must submit plans and regulations

for its administration and safeguarding to MG for approval. The MG Land directors are to invoke specific supervisory and auditing measures to insure complete protection of the property of United Nations members and of neutrals.

A German Property Control Office is to be organized in the Finance Ministry of each Land with a Land civilian agency head as director. Each Kreis is to have a similar set-up by establishing a subordinate civilian agency. Continual liaison is to be maintained by the German directors with the MG officers.

As of 30 April 1946, there were 31,645 units, comprising a total value of RM 6,211,600,000 under US Military Government Property Control. By Land and districts this total was divided as follows:

	Units	Value in marks
Bavaria	16,092	2,757,000,000
Greater Hesse	8,220	1,938,700,000
Württemberg-Baden	5,616	1,135,900,000
Bremen Enclave	135	233,000,000
U. S. Berlin Sector	1,582	147,000,000

*Property Units Seized and Their Value in Marks.*

The report stated that number of German State and NSDAP properties under control at the end of April amounted to 70 percent of the total properties under control. Their estimated value was RM 3,819,600,000 or 61 percent of the total value. Of all the property in custody real estate units were the most numerous, although industrial units totaled the greatest value.

## NEW RATIONING SYSTEM

*(Continued from page 9)*

an increase in sugar stocks by imports from the Soviet Zone in exchange for cattle.

The new system of rationing, which differentiates between inhabitants of large and small cities, is based upon recognition of the fact that during the next few months, persons in the latter category will derive more benefit from the fruits and vegetables now becoming available and will have more opportunity to cultivate gardens.

The average ration for normal consumers under the new ration plan will be approximately 1225 calories daily.

During the new four week ration period, normal consumers will receive an additional 200 grams of meat, an additional 124 grams of sugar and 300 grams of dried vegetables, which heretofore have not been available to this extent in all areas of the US Zone.

An additional 3000 grams of skim milk is also provided. Most of this milk will be issued as dried milk at one part dried to 10 parts liquid. This is the ratio at which dried milk is reconstituted to liquid form.

Other changes in the ration provide a slight decrease in the allotments of cheese and pulses (dried peas and beans) and a supplemental daily ration to all persons over seventy years of age of one quarter liter of skim milk. If this is not available, they will be given one can of evaporated milk weekly.

Through this new program of providing a larger ration to the less well supplied large city areas, the Laenderrat hopes to achieve a fairer distribution of available food in the US Zone, Food Commissioner Dietrich explained, particularly since supplies from gardens and nearby farms are not available to the same extent during the summer months.

## OMGUS MAINTAINS

# NO BARTER IN INTERZONAL TRADE

In turning down a recent Laenderrat proposal for a series of interzonal barter transactions, OMGUS reaffirmed its anti-barter policy as follows:

"Military Government policy is opposed to barter transactions. This policy has been explained many times to the Main Economics Committee and the Laenderrat itself has passed resolutions along the same line. It is to be noted in this connection that the authority given to the Laenderrat over interzonal trade does not include the authority to approve barter transactions.

"The objective, in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Protocol and basic US policy that Germany is to be treated as a single economic unit, is that there should be an equitable distribution of the resources of Germany as a whole throughout Germany. It is fully realized, however, that under present conditions unless some basis is provided for balancing trade between zones, there is a possibility of one zone being unduly drained with no corresponding trade being realized from the other zones. Such balancing, however, should be obtained on an overall basis rather than on the basis of individual transactions. Global allocations between zones for a specified period of time covering all major items is one means by which such balancing could be effected. The balancing, however, should be on the basis of a considerable period of time and if possible, should be sought on the basis of trade with all zones rather than with one other zone. In instances where arrangements are made by the Allied Control Authority or between

OMGUS and Military Government for another zone for pooling of receipts from exports from the US Zone with receipts from exports from another zone, items shipped in export should be included also as items balancing interzonal trade transactions, and the Laenderrat will be notified of any such arrangements . . ."

"If the Laenderrat finds that a major transaction of vital importance cannot be consummated except on a barter basis, the proposed transaction will be submitted to this Headquarters along with a detailed statement of the reasons why the transaction is considered of vital importance and of the efforts that have been made to consummate the transaction on a non-barter basis. This Headquarters will then attempt to effect arrangements for carrying out the transaction on a non-barter basis and may, in certain instances where this cannot be done, give approval for the transaction to be consummated on a barter basis. Exceptions, however, will not be made with respect to any but major transactions of vital importance to the zone."

### **Additional German Voters**

Persons exonerated under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism too late to register for the coming elections may participate in the 30 June voting nevertheless. OMGUS has just issued a directive to the three Land Governments in the US Zone establishing a procedure for their inclusion.

To enable these persons to cast legal ballots in the forthcoming elections, even though registration is closed, electoral

certificates (Wahlscheine) will be issued. The issuance of Wahlscheine is in accordance with a well established German practice when qualified voters have been omitted from registration rolls and it is too late to amend the register.

Persons not yet registered as voters who have been classified as "followers" under the Law for Liberation will be permitted to vote in the 30 June election, if they have paid their fines and are otherwise qualified to vote. This procedure is in keeping with MG policy that nominal Nazis who have made restitution may regain their civil rights.

## **OMGUS Conserves Food**

To conserve grains, fats and oils, the most critical food items in world short supply, OMGUS has issued the following instructions to its Berlin personnel which will be of interest and assistance to Mess Officers in the field.

Boil or broil foods usually fried; render used fats and reuse them; use boiled dressings instead of oil dressings; substitute fruit and other desserts for pastries and cakes; serve open-faced instead of double crusted pies; use substitutes for wheat cereals.

## **Civilian Travel Passes**

Semi-permanent travel permits to other zones for business and other essential reasons, are being issued at a rate of 300 to 400 a month to German residents of the US Zone, the American office of the Interzonal Facilities Section, Allied Control Council revealed.

Although the interzonal pass system was originated by the ACA last December and implemented in the US Zone by a USFET directive in January 1946, operation of this travel authorization did not get under way until the first of May. Between 300 and 400 passes were issued during the first month of operation, but the permits are expected to be issued in greater volume as the operation con-

tinues. Approximately an equal number of Germans of other zones are being cleared for travel in the US Zone.

Germans eligible for the travel permits are restricted to certain categories, including those employed in central administrative agencies under the Control Council, ecclesiastical dignitaries, clergy, doctors, technicians in reconstruction projects, agents and businessmen of enterprises engaged in interzonal trade.

Each applicant in the US Zone must go to the Public Safety Officer of the local MG to fill out the prescribed form and prove his business is legitimate. The application is then sent to the Interzonal Authority Section in Berlin where its processing includes approval of the proper authorities of the other zones concerned and properly endorsed. It is returned to the local MG for delivery to the applicant.

Passes are generally for six months, but some are issued for shorter periods according to the business to be transacted. No cases of abuse of this privilege have been reported, but it has been found that many applicants do not come within the categories as specified in the Control Council and USFET directives.

## **Bavarian Labor Congress**

Before 700 delegates to the first free labor union congress in Bavaria in 13 years, Maj. Clarence M. Bolds, chief of the Manpower Division, OMG for Bavaria, declared Thursday that Military Government's labor policy had "broadened to one of active aggressive encouragement" of labor unions.

"This is no hollow statement," the Major said. "It is a directive to us from higher headquarters and we have taken aggressive action to effectuate it. Your being here today is in part the result of that action."

He added that MG had purposely refrained from too close supervision of the reviving Bavarian labor movement to per-

mit it freedom in selecting its own leaders and forms of organization.

During the sessions they will organize land-wide unions for each industry as well as a labor federation of all Bavarian trade unions.

## **Rhine 'Patton Bridge' Opened**

The "Patton Bridge" across the Rhine at Cologne, named in honor of US Gen. George S. Patton, jr., was opened Tuesday by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European Theater commander. In his speech at the inaugural ceremony, he paid tribute to the late wartime US Third Army leaders as one of the Allies most capable generals.

Turning to the role of the bridge in the reconstruction phase, Gen. McNarney said: "Let us hope that the new bridge will create better conditions for normal traffic over the Rhine near Cologne and that it will show the German people the way into a better future."

Reporting on construction, the chief of the British engineers stated that the bridge had been built in eight months by 500 British troops and 900 German workmen. More than 2,400 tons of steel and 28,000 cubic feet of lumber were used.

## **Interzonal Conferences**

Facilitation of inter-zonal trade was the primary purpose of a two day conference between German economic officials of the American and Soviet Zones of Germany held in mid-June at the offices of the Central Administration for Trade in the Russian Zone, located in the Russian sector of Berlin.

The conference was called at the invitation of German economic officials of the Russian Zone. Heading the delegation from the American Zone were the economic ministers of the three Laender, Dr. Ludwig Erhard of Bavaria, Dr. Rudolph Mueller of Greater Hesse and Dr. Heinrich Koehler of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

At the same time German food ministers of the British and American Zones

met in Hamburg to discuss common food problems.

## **Public Welfare Training**

Recognizing the need for more trained German public welfare workers the Office of Military Government of Land Greater Hesse is working closely with the Minister of Labor and Welfare of the Land government to develop a new type of training course for male administrators in the welfare programs. Under MG supervision plans are under way for the development of a three month course for thirty carefully selected young German administrators. They will receive two months of theoretical training and one month of on-the-job training in the Land Ministry and its principal subordinate agencies throughout the Land.

In order that proper personnel can be found, regardless of their economic status, the Land government is prepared to pay the cost of maintenance of the students while in training. This is an innovation in German social work training and is a start towards filling the great gap in social work personnel created by the widespread nazification of German welfare agencies. There is particular need for trained welfare workers in the work of the welfare agencies in the care of refugees and expellees who are coming into the Land in great numbers.

## **Press Control**

German civilian officials must be blocked in their tendencies to muzzle reporters from licensed German newspaper, delegates to a Zone-wide information control conference at the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse agreed recently. Instances were cited where American-appointed civilian officials had attempted to restrict the issuance of German government information to official channels.

In another case, a German civil administration had sought passage of a law to make the local licensed newspaper the

official newspaper with the obligation to print all items sent to it by the administration. All such unauthorized press controls have been nullified but it was agreed that eternal vigilance will be required until the Germans themselves become accustomed of a near-free press.

## Home Folks Indifferent

The American public seems indifferent to the vital importance of what is being attempted in Germany with respect to its impact on the problem of war or peace in the future, Colonel William W. Dawson, Director of Military Government for Baden, told a meeting of MG field representatives in this Land upon his resumption of command after two months' temporary duty in the United States.

"We must rely upon the intelligent reporting of the situation here by the press to awaken the public to our needs and problems," Colonel Dawson said. "We must expect and invite the closest scrutiny of our work. As representatives of our government, we must be above suspicion in both our public and private lives."

In contrast to what he called the lethargy of the public, Colonel Dawson said there is a keener realization than ever before among government circles that MG in Germany must achieve its objectives. He praised highly the new orientation program given military and civilian personnel before they leave the United States to take MG jobs in Germany.

## Mata Hari Out

Doctor Erna Schmidt Rohrer, 46, Chief of the Textile Division in the German Land Economics Office, was sentenced to two years in prison last night for falsification of her political questionnaire, the Intermediate Court Officer, Office of MG for Greater Hesse, announced.

The Fragebogen, filled out in February of 1946, did not list her war-time activities with the Abwehr, a German Counter Intelligence Organization. At present her former position in the Abwehr is not

regarded as politically criminal, but warranted an automatic arrest at the time the Fragebogen was submitted, the official disclosed.

As the court announced the sentence, Frau Schmidt Rohrer sneered insultingly. She was sharply reprimanded, and was warned that her sentence could be increased for contempt of court.

## School for Financiers

The second group of 50 prospective German financiers has been graduated from the Greater Hesse Finance School at Langen, near Frankfurt, after completing an intensive six-week course.

"The only school of its kind in the US Zone, it is part of a three-fold program launched by the Greater Hesse Ministry of Finance to fill the gap left in the wake of thorough denazification of the public finance agencies," an MG official declared. "All but four of the first group of 50 graduates received immediate employment in the Greater Hesse Finance Ministry and 49 of the second group were employed upon graduation." "However," he added, "this still leaves the Ministry with little more than half of the 4,753 finance specialists it employed in 1939."

Students are offered a variety of subjects, ranging from auditing to tax collecting. They are familiarized with every phase of the public finance system and, upon successful completion of the course, they are eligible for positions in any department of the Finance Ministry.

In order to increase the versatility of the average employee who has been trained to do only one specific job, Public Finance offices throughout Land Greater Hesse are conducting a four-hour weekly course to acquaint their personnel with correlated finance functions. Thus, one specialist can hold two or more positions in case of emergency. As a final measure designed to fill its personnel requirements, the Ministry has called upon Greater Hesse university faculties to arouse more interest in finance courses.

## "The People Shall Decide"

Berlin Newspapers Consider Proposed Plebiscite on Expropriation for Soviet Zone Province of Saxony



The leadership of the CDU, at its last session, entirely sided with the fundamental principles of the law relating to the expropriation of works belonging to war and Nazi criminals in Saxony and shifting them to public property, reports the Berlin CDU organ *Neue Zeit*.

"The Christian Democration Union is convinced that those circles which have brought Germany and the world into the disaster of this war must have their economic instruments taken away" stated the paper, adding further that "the Union urges that the holding of the plebiscite be contemplated on the expropriation of war criminals and Nazi criminals."

"The Union opines that a change of the German social and economic structure must not be realized in one part of Germany, but will have to be carried through only according to a plan concerning all of Germany" continued the paper.

*Der Morgen*, LDP sponsored paper, quotes Dr. Kuelz, head of the Liberal Democratic Party, as saying that "after the Laender administration and the parties in Saxony decided to clear up the problem of the expropriation of the works of war criminals and mongers by means of a plebiscite, it goes without saying that the LDP takes part without reservation in this entirely democratic measure."

The *Berliner Zeitung*, Soviet licensed morning paper, carried a banner head over the full page spread reading: "The People Shall Decide." The paper goes on to say that "in Saxony for the first

time we are getting at the roots of the danger of war." Denying that the plebiscite means socialization, the paper states that only one-sixth of all works in Saxony have been placed on the expropriation list, and only part will remain public property.

Also denying that the plebiscite constitutes socialization, the central organ of the SED, *Neues Deutschland*, declares that the plebiscite concerns only works of war and Nazi criminals, while at the same time numerous commissions check on every single case to decide whether the proposed expropriation is legal or not.

## Youth Parliament

Considerable space has been devoted in Berlin newspapers to the Free German Youth movement meeting recently held in Brandenburg, where a central leadership council of 62 members was elected with Eric Honecker as head.

*Neues Deutschland*, Socialist Unity Party organ, declares that "... The first youth parliament at Brandenburg showed all people who are still doubtful that our youth is young again and has the firm will to create something new and powerful." The paper continues that "in order to forge the unity of the youth movement in the west too, it is necessary to have confidence, sincerity, and determination. The delegates went home from the first parliament of youth taking with them the firm determination to create everywhere a uniform and strong

youth movement which will overcome all difficulties . . .”

**Der Tagesspiegel**, US overt paper states: “We are sorry not to be able to give detailed information on this parliament which, as we want once again to stress, is only a meeting of delegates of the ‘Free German Youth,’ the youth organization of the Russian zone, and which is not a parliament of the youth, because the organizational committee of the FDJ did not give us permission to send a representative to Brandenburg, in spite of our request.”

“... The ‘spirit’ of the parliament of this Free German Youth by no means resembled the adventurous humbug of the Hitler Youth,” declares the **Berliner Zeitung**, Soviet licensed morning paper. “. . . . The youth wants to create today a democratic unity which leaves room for the attitudes of the various ideologies, parties and faiths. The most important result of the Brandenburg youth parliament is the fact that it has refuted the claims of sceptical people and has proved that the German youth finds a way to democracy, and this means Germany has a future.”

## First Anniversary of German Parties

All Berlin papers made note of the first anniversary of the formation of parties in Berlin. The **Tägliche Rundschau** devoted an inner page to statements by Pieck, Grotewohl, Kaiser, and Kuelz.

The Soviet controlled organs placed much emphasis on Order No. 2 issued

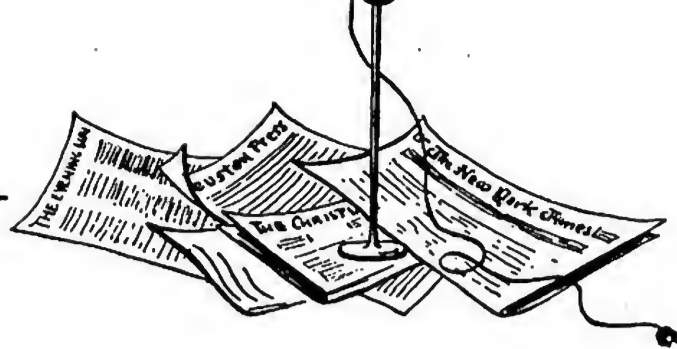
by Marshall Zhukov, calling it the basis for democratic development in Germany.

**Sozialdemokrat**, organ of the SPD, called the order the “Magna Charter of Democracy.”

The British sponsored paper **Telegraf** pointed out that too many people are leaving the work to the Allies and to only a few politically active people. “The whole world” declared the paper, “wants to see an active collaboration in the reconstruction of a real democratic state. It is a disillusioning fact that only circles which were politically active before 1933 have returned to party life, and these circles in many cases try to pick up their work where it was ended — disregarding the last thirteen years — and this is a mistake.”

In conclusion, the paper advised against taking a step backward, warning the LDP and the CDU that they should side with the SPD in order to defend themselves against any coercion.

In its roundup of the past year, **Neues Deutschland**, mouthpiece of the Socialist Unity Party, concluded by remarking that “at a time when the whole bourgeoisie world was discussing the measures by which the German people could be re-educated, the Soviet occupation force boldly gave the task of reshaping German conditions into the hands of the anti-fascist forces of our people, thus providing for a free development of our political life. We continue our reconstruction work of a German democracy knowing that the Soviet force will be a good friend of our young democracy.”



## German Women Desire Contact With Other Countries

Says Woman Foreign Correspondent

What are German women talking and thinking about these days, asks **Elsie N. Adam of The Scotsman?**

"Food mainly, that goes without saying. 'Es ist sehr schwer — Life is very hard,' they say to you shaking their heads a shade reproachfully.

"During a two months' tour of Germany, in the American, French and British Zones, I made it my business to talk to as many women in as many walks of life as I could. I found most of them friendly, almost too friendly in a sense. Needless to say, they all assured me that they were 'nicht Nazi.' How far to trust what they said was a matter for one's own judgment. Obviously the working man's wife who told me that she and her family were living on a starvation diet, and in whose larder I presently saw stacks of margarine and other provisions was a bad witness.

"The people who have a little land where they can grow vegetables and keep poultry are not too badly off, but it is not true to say, as has been done, that the country people are hoarding enough to keep the towns from hunger would they but share it.

"I did not find many women inclined to talk politics. What someone who knows Germany well, both pre-war and post-war said about the men holds true for the women: 'People seem to imagine that Germany is divided into three parties: Social Democrats, Christian Demo-

crats and Communists. The truth is that the majority could not care less. They are sick and tired of politics.'

"Among the intellectual women, I was conscious of an intense feeling of loneliness and isolation. One said, 'we have been cut off for so long. Tell us what the women in America and Britain are saying and thinking. We look to you for help. Could you send me some old newspapers?'

"Perhaps the most tragic aspect of life in the war-ridden countries of Europe just now is its hopelessness. The nicest German women I met — and there are nice ones even now! — want only one thing: To get away from Germany and acquire some other nationality. That hunger for contact with the women of other lands is a very real thing, and if something could be done to satisfy it by way of books, magazines, papers, films, lectures or personal contacts, it might do as much toward building a healthier-minded Germany as anything else. Even in a country where women have been allowed to count so little politically, they wield a tremendous influence."

### WEREWOLF PROPAGANDA

The "Werwolf Mind" grips the Reich claims **Erika Mann**, daughter of the famous German author, Thomas Mann. In an article in the **Chicago News** she writes: "Army intelligence personnel call the Werwolf and related beasts — a nuisance rather than a menace. They say

that, as a national or zone-wide organization, the Werewolf may not even exist.

"What does exist, however, and what is far more significant and disturbing, is the Werewolf as a national state of mind.

"Each for himself, and without having to conspire with each other, today's German seeks to achieve:

— A minimum of effort and hardship to himself.

— A maximum of annoyance and harm to his conquerors.

"Among the propaganda devices which the average German rightly considers useful to himself and costly to the invader is the notion of a starving Germany, of people collapsing in the streets from malnutrition.

"But whereas the rest of Europe, including England, has gone hungry for six years, the Germans only now feel the pinch. Their health as yet is comparatively good."

#### NEW RHINELAND PARTY — A THREAT?

John Elliot in an article in the *New York Herald Tribune* states that all of the Rhineland's big political parties are definitely committed to the idea of a united Germany. Yet they are all afraid of a hitherto obscure Rhinelander who has started a mass movement to detach the Rhineland from the Reich.

"Dr. Fritz Opitz, thirty-six year old leader of the Rhenish Peoples Party, is feared by the Communists, Socialists, Democrats, and Christian Democratic Union because his party has the avowed objective of setting up a Rhine republic.

"An independent Rhineland is the only guaranty of peace, Dr. Opitz believes. History has showed over and over again that a strong Germany dominated by Prussia means a war of expansion.

"Dr. Konrad Adenauer, who is easily the outstanding political leader in the Rhineland and now is head of the Christian Democratic Union in the British Zone, admitted his uneasiness over the political potentialities of the upstart movement."

#### FUTURE GERMAN CITIES

Building reconstruction is a vitally interesting topic to the Germans opines J. Emlyn Williams of the *Christian Science Monitor*. He writes that one of the liveliest and most interesting circles today centers around the problem as to how and when bombed-out cities are to be rebuilt.

"When the topic of physical rebuilding arises the German appears to feel that there is a subject on which he has something definite to say and this fact helps to remove his sense of frustration.

"Whether it be in Berlin or Munich, Frankfurt or Nuremberg, Hamburg or the Ruhr cities, this problem of reconstruction seems to be most fascinating for the Germans.

"And it is a significant insight into his character that one notes that he thinks less about how these cities are to be rebuilt from the viewpoint of finding the necessary finance than how they can in the future be an improvement upon the past so as to satisfy the probable requirements two or three generations hence.

"Having cleared away or stacked up most of the rubble from the main thoroughfares city architects and surveyors are spending whatever spare time they have after trying to improve accommodation of bombed-out dwellings, poring over plans and diagrams of future municipal projects.

"The Germans, in rebuilding plans, are not concentrating simply on dim distant projects. Obvious needs around them must first be attended to. In the building trade today priority is given to the repair of damaged houses.

"Of 300,000 damaged in the war about 47,000 have been made habitable, and it is expected that this number will increase to 100,000 by the end of this year. It is also hoped to complete the building of some large tenement blocks which were begun before the war but left unfinished when Hitler marched into Poland."

## ANTI-SEMITISM OVER EUROPE

The anti-Semitism Hitler stirred up still pervades Europe today in degrees varying largely with economic opportunity, says Mary Hornaday of the **Christian Science Monitor**.

"Recent piecemeal press reports of the murder of Jews by roaming bands of Polish terrorists and other extreme examples of anti-Semitism have now been supplemented by a comprehensive survey by the Anglo-American Palestine Inquiry Committee on the prevalence of anti-Jewish feeling in Europe, country by country.

"Failure of a large part of Europe to recuperate economically has also added to the friction. Gentiles are afraid of having to restore to Jews property on which, during the occupation, they came to depend.

"In some places the granting of business licenses has been made subject to conditions of languages and possession of capital which Jews cannot meet.

Here is the Jewish plight in brief as the Anglo-American investigators found it:

"**Germany:** In some German circles there is much shame and a desire to recompense the 20,000 native Jews still surviving in Germany, but in others there is the feeling no attempt should be made to recreate Jewish life for fear of repetition of 'past troubles.' Unless greater opportunities for employment can be found soon, few German Jews will wish to remain in the country.

"**Austria:** Government policy is to rehabilitate Jews on a basis of full equality and without discrimination, but anti-Semitism still exists among the general population.

"**Poland:** The committee reported "a very considerable measure of hostility among the population towards the Jews." Stories are related of Jews being reterred from claiming what was lawfully theirs by threats to their personal safety

Enforcement of laws protecting Jews is spasmodic and ineffective.

"**France:** About 20,000 recent Jewish refugees are handicapped by difficulty in securing permits to work or travel.

"**Czechoslovakia:** In the Czech provinces the process of property restitution is still in its initial stages, but the Council of Jewish Communities has expressed confidence Jews will take their place in the life of the Republic. In Slovakia the government and intellectual leaders are working furiously to repudiate anti-Semitism, though the policy of the state in sponsoring co-operatives is making it difficult for Jews and others to gain a footing in retail business.

"**Italy:** The Italian government and people are friendly to non-Italian Jews but under present economic conditions is unable to assimilate them, even if they wished to stay. Most Jews generally regard Italy only as a point of departure for Palestine.

"**Greece, Belgium, and the Netherlands** were found to be free from anti-Semitism though about half the Jews in Greece want to leave because of economic conditions. Switzerland has agreed to keep about 4,000 Jewish refugees if provision is made for the their support."

## NAZI SCORE WAS 4 TO 1

In the opinion of **Edward T. Leech**, editor of the **Pittsburgh Press** Germany won the war — from the standpoint of killing.

"The Nazis killed approximately four other Europeans for every one they lost. There are probably more Germans today than before the war. There are far less of other European people.

"A recent study by a committee on European questions placed Germany's war dead at about 3½ millions. It placed the losses of her European opponents at about 15½ millions — of which Russia lost about 7 millions and Poland around 4½ millions.

"Untold millions of men and women

were separated for years — by army service deportation and slave labor and by the scattering of refugee families. In Germany industrial conscription of women was avoided by the use of slave labor. And Hitler largely maintained the birth rate among these women, legitimately or illegitimately.

“And so today you see plenty of babies and little children in every German town and village, and the German population probably exceeds 70,000,000 as against about 67,000,000 prewar.

“These people are defeated. Their towns are wiped out, their industries destroyed, their bridges blasted and their loot taken away. They are poor and hungry and unarmed. They are docile and smiling and respectful to our occupying forces.

But they feel no sense of guilt, no individual blame. They blame us, instead, for not rebuilding their cities.

“The Military Government has done a good job of destroying Germany’s military might and its economic and industrial strength. And it still has to do the job of trying to build a democratic spirit among them.

“It’s the biggest experiment America ever tackled. It’s expensive. It’s inconvenient. But having had a close look, I am convinced that if we quit now or, for that matter, any time within the next 10 or 15 years — there will be chaos and disaster. And perhaps in the next generation another German war machine.”

## WORLD POLICE CONSIDERED IDEAL

Warning that the atomic bomb confronted civilization with only two alternatives — peace or destruction — General George C. Kenney, senior US member of the UN military staff committee, told a radio audience that the only real guarantee against future wars was a “world of united states” toward which the United Nations was a step in the right direction. Kenney participated in the University of Chicago Round Table discussion on the UN military staff committee.

General Kenney said the members of the committee have, on occasion, had differences of view, but “the main thing is that in spite of difficulties in language, differences of concepts and viewpoints, we always seem to find some basis for agreement. It may be slow but it is progress nevertheless.”

The military staff committee is working under a directive from the UN Security Council to examine the military implications of article 43 of the UN Charter. This article provides that various members of the UN will make available to the Council on its call armed forces and facilities — including rights of passage — for use in the preservation of international peace and security.

General Kenney said the ideal to work for — as opposed to the present UN structure — is “a real world police force which is recruited, maintained, and supplied as independent entity and which is larger than the force of any single member which might break peace.”

# DEMOCRATIC SELF GOVERNMENT

*(Continued from page 8)*

plishment was the drafting of the de-nazification law, under which the Germans themselves assume the responsibility for enforcing the de-nazification and demilitarization of their country. This measure has been strengthened by the adoption of two later laws providing punishment for crimes condoned by the Nazis and clearing the records of people persecuted by them.

## OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Laenderrat also has undertaken such programs as those for assuming responsibility for operations of railroads, postal service, telephones and telegraph. A transport directorate, a senior post directorate and a weather service for the American Zone have been established. The Laenderrat has taken over the responsibility of receiving and distributing food in the Zone and the American Sector of Berlin and established an office of Food and Agriculture Commissioner, with broad powers, who will work toward more efficient production and distribution of domestic foodstuffs and import stocks.

Another program of great importance for which the Laenderrat has assumed responsibility, and for which it has now a working program, is the reception, rehabilitation and resettlement of the hundreds of thousands of "expellee" German nationals now flooding into the American occupation Zone from the countries to the east.

At the 7 May 1946 meeting, when he expanded the authority of the Laenderrat over civil administration matters in the US Zone, General Clay also gave the council the right to make decisions

with regard to relationships with German civil administrations of other zones.

The Laenderrat has shown a marked ability to negotiate with German civil authorities of the other zones on problems of mutual interest. It worked out a program with the French Zone for the exchange of native Germans of the two zones, not now in the zone in which they belong.

Several conferences on economics, interzonal trade, and food and agricultural problems have been held with German agencies of the British Zone. The two zones now have permanent liaison offices on economics and agriculture.

One of the top German officials of the Soviet Zone, "Landes Praesident" Rudolf Paul of Thuringia, attended the 4 June 1946 meeting of the Laenderrat, opening the way for further exchange of ideas between the civilian agencies of his area and the US Zone.

## LASTING CONTRIBUTION

The council has instilled in its membership and staff the realization of the need for the cooperative effort that will be necessary all over Germany to bring about the economic unity prescribed by the Potsdam agreement and toward which United States occupation policy has always worked. It has furnished a more lasting contribution in providing the training ground for the assumption of governmental responsibility within a democratic framework. It has strengthened the states of the American Zone and thus better prepared them for their future integration into a German federal system.

# Station List

## Military Government Elements

UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov  
for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy  
Military Governor  
Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant  
Deputy Military Governor

### LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov  
for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Lt Col M O Edwards

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)  
(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)  
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart  
Stuttgart

Lt Col M O Edwards  
1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

\*SK Stuttgart  
\*LK Böblingen  
\*LK Esslingen  
\*LK Ludwigsburg  
\*LK Waiblingen  
\*LK Backnang  
\*LK Leonberg  
\*LK Nürtingen  
\*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart  
Böblingen  
Esslingen  
Ludwigsburg  
Waiblingen  
Backnang  
Leonberg  
Nürtingen  
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson  
1st Lt O P Johnson  
Capt H D Peterson  
1st Lt R C McAuley  
Capt J B Cress  
1st Lt R R Mayer  
Capt W J Vallaza  
Maj S A Warren  
1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

\*SK Mannheim  
\*SK/LK Heidelberg  
\*LK Buchen  
\*LK Mosbach  
\*LK Tauberbischofsheim  
\*LK Sinsheim

Mannheim  
Heidelberg  
Buchen  
Mosbach  
Tauberbischofsheim  
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover  
Lt Col W T Burt  
1st Lt G H Wright  
Lt L Beck  
1st Lt J Zecca  
1st Lt D E Bedard

#### Karlsruhe Area

\*SK/LK Karlsruhe  
\*SK/LK Pforzheim  
\*LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe  
Pforzheim  
Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel  
1st Lt N Semaschko  
1st Lt L L Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

\*LK Heilbronn  
\*LK Crailsheim  
\*LK Schwäbisch Hall  
\*LK Künzelsau  
\*LK Mergentheim  
\*LK Oehringen

Heilbronn  
Crailsheim  
Schwäbisch Hall  
Künzelsau  
Bad Mergentheim  
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry  
1st Lt R E Alley  
Capt C S Keena  
Capt C E McGaffey  
Capt R Forrest  
1st Lt M Korsun

#### Ulm Area

\*LK ULM  
\*LK Aalen  
\*LK Schwäbisch Gemünd  
\*LK Göppingen  
\*LK Heidenheim

Ulm  
Aalen  
Schwäbisch Gemünd  
Göppingen  
Heidenheim

Capt R N Tharp  
Capt R H Nation  
1st Lt J E Switzer  
Capt R Kennedy  
Maj B V Bloom

\*Liason and Security

## LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov  
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

## 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

Hq 2nd MG Bn (Sep)  
Hq Co 2nd MG Bn (Sep)  
Sv Co 2nd MG Bn (Sep)  
US Ln Det (Ruhr)  
US Ln Det (Saar)Wiesbaden  
Oberursel  
WiesbadenLt Col S S Graham  
Capt H E York  
Capt B A Sturdevan  
Capt G E Skaggs  
Capt M Dowd

## Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

\*SK Frankfurt  
\*SK Wiesbaden  
\*LK Wetzlar  
\*LK Dill  
\*LK Geinhausen  
\*LK Biedenkopf  
\*SK/LK Hanau  
\*LK Oberlahn  
\*LK Limburg  
\*LK Maintaunus  
\*LK Rheingau  
\*LK Obertaunus  
\*LK Usingen  
\*LK Untertaunus  
\*LK SchlüchternFrankfurt  
Wiesbaden  
Wetzlar  
Dillenburg  
Geinhausen  
Biedenkopf  
Hanau  
Weilburg  
Limburg  
Hofheim  
Rüdesheim  
Bad Homburg  
Usingen  
Bad Schwalbach  
SchlüchternCol R K Phelps  
Maj M E Chotas  
Capt M S Clark  
Capt E G Stolper  
Capt J G Bennis  
Capt T E Faircloth  
Maj E J Emerick  
Capt A G Volz  
Capt P H Olsen  
Maj J C Nelson  
Capt W F Hintz  
Capt L F Jones  
Capt R F Gibney  
Capt T W Harris  
Capt S B Borda

## Regierungsbezirk Kassel

\*SK/LK Kassel  
\*LK Melsungen  
\*LK Fritzlar-Homburg  
\*LK Ziegenhain  
\*SK/LK Marburg  
\*SK/LK Fulda  
\*LK Hünfeld  
\*LK Waldeck  
\*LK Frankenberg  
\*LK Eschwege  
\*LK Witzenhausen  
\*LK Hersfeld  
\*LK Rotenburg  
\*LK Hofgeismar  
\*LK Wolfhagen  
\*SK/LK Darmstadt  
\*LK Gross-Gerau  
\*SK/LK Offenbach  
\*LK Bergstrasse  
\*LK Erbach  
\*LK Büdingen  
\*LK Dieburg  
\*LK Friedberg  
\*SK/LK Giessen  
\*LK Lauterbach  
\*LK AlsfeldKassel  
Melsungen  
Fritzlar  
Ziegenhain  
Marburg  
Fulda  
Hünfeld  
Korbach  
Frankenberg  
Eschwege  
Witzenhausen  
Hersfeld  
Rotenburg  
Hofgeismar  
Wolfhagen  
Darmstadt  
Gross-Gerau  
Offenbach  
Heppenheim  
Erbach  
Büdingen  
Dieburg  
Friedberg  
Giessen  
Lauterbach  
AlsfeldLt Col W R Swarm  
Maj W C Gipple  
Capt G D Fexy  
Capt R B Elwell  
Lt Col L G Kelly  
Lt Col H R Cress  
Capt E T Tedick  
Capt D W Shea  
Maj L S Williams  
Capt J F Philp  
Maj L H Brown  
Maj M Baymor  
Capt C W Davis  
Capt L R Allen  
Capt S A Karas  
Lt Col A Skarry  
Capt H L Edberg  
Capt I Bencowitz  
Maj R A Gish  
Capt R O Didlo  
Capt N V Steenberg  
Capt J S Chapin  
Capt C S Parshall  
Maj C F Russe  
Capt H Nickelsberg  
Capt H B Miller

\*Liaison and security

## LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov  
for Bavaria

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Regt  
(APO 170)Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt  
Hq Company  
Sv CompanyMunich  
Munich  
MunichCol C C Morgan  
Capt J W Preston  
Capt L R Clark

## Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A, RB Mainfranken.  
\*SK/LK Würzburg  
\*SK/LK Aschaffenburg  
\*SK/LK Schweinfurt  
\*LK Kissingen  
\*LK Kitzingen  
\*LK Alzenau  
\*LK Brückenau  
\*LK Ebern  
\*LK Gemünden  
\*LK Gerolzhofen  
\*LK Hammelburg  
\*LK Hassfurt  
\*LK Hofheim  
\*LK Karlstadt  
\*LK Königshofen  
\*LK Lohr  
\*LK Marktheidenfeld  
\*LK Mellrichstadt  
\*LK Miltenberg  
\*LK Neustadt a. d. Saale  
\*LK Obernburg  
\*LK OchsenfurtWürzburg  
Würzburg  
Aschaffenburg  
Schweinfurt  
Bad Kissingen  
Kitzingen  
Alzenau  
Brückenau  
Ebern  
Gemünden  
Gerolzhofen  
Hammelburg  
Hassfurt  
Hofheim  
Karlstadt  
Königshofen  
Lohr  
Marktheidenfeld  
Mellrichstadt  
Miltenberg  
Neustadt Saale  
Obernburg  
OchsenfurtMaj I P Chestnut  
Maj M B Voorhees  
Capt J R Hurst  
Maj G M Marsh  
Capt M A Potter  
Capt M Colbert  
Capt A T Neumann  
Capt Grodzinski  
1st Lt G Mair  
Capt J J Cotter  
1st Lt G F Feehan  
Capt K L Ellis  
Capt R E Hellmig  
Capt F L Beelby  
Capt W E Brayden  
Capt C Boden  
Capt E E Kelly  
Capt Griffin  
1st Lt L K Owens  
Capt O A Jenson  
Capt E F Warnke  
Capt J Bumic  
Capt L A Lowell

## Regierungsbezirk Ober &amp; Mittelfranken

Co B Rb Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

\*SK/LK Nürnberg  
\*SK/LK Bamberg  
\*SK/LK Bayreuth  
\*SK/LK Erlangen  
\*SK/LK Coburg  
\*SK/LK Hof  
\*SK/LK Ansbach  
\*SK/LK Fürth  
\*SK/LK Kulmbach  
\*LK Kronach  
\*LK Lichtenfels  
\*LK Ebermannstadt  
\*LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch  
\*LK Pegnitz  
\*LK Munchberg  
\*LK Rehau  
\*LK Wunsiedel  
\*LK Forchheim  
\*LK Dinkelsbühl  
\*LK EichstadtAnsbach  
Nürnberg  
Bamberg  
Bayreuth  
Erlangen  
Coburg  
Hof  
Ansbach  
Fürth  
Kulmbach  
Kronach  
Lichtenfels  
Ebermannstadt  
Hochstadt  
Pegnitz  
Munchberg  
Rehau  
Wunsiedel  
Forchheim  
Dinkelsbühl  
EichstadtCol E M Haight  
Lt Col C Klise  
Lt Col J R Case  
Capt B F Stroup, Actg  
Lt Col F M Guild  
Maj S Klein  
Maj H L Woodall  
Capt J R Palmer, Actg  
Maj A C Abbott  
Maj H T Lund  
Capt J F Begley  
Maj F W Crimp  
Maj R T Boyer  
Capt O E Palmer  
Capt M G Stamatis  
Maj H C Kauffman  
Capt W W Evans  
Maj T Cleary  
Maj H W Zurn  
Capt J F Wyatt  
Capt R J Towle

\*Liaison and security

*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*LK Hipoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustedt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

**Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz**

Co D, RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Boffert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Gainer
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R B Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Corly
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunburg vorm Walde	Neunburg	Capt R G Miller
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau	1st Lt H Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N F Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt M V Fidals
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Greene
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt E J Garllant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*LK Vohenstrauss	Vohenstrauss	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*LK Waldmünchen	Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fitcher
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelfsecht
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Capt A R Sphar
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kötzing	Kötzing	Lt J C Mitchel
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	Lt A L Stone

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

Co E, RB Oberbayern	Munich	Lt Col R F Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Munich	Capt K Baer
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*Liaison and security		

## Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern Cont'd

*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Capt W Lafferty
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj E W Boney
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Lovett
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*LK Altötting	Altötting	Maj A H Wright
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M N Nitz
*LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Mühldorf	Mühldorf	Capt W M Forsy
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Tölz	Bad Tölz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aibling	Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Fürstenfeldbruck	1st Lt H Klein
*LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Maj F Owen
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schöngau	Schöngau	Maj G A Rein

## Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G, RB Schwaben	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ulm	Weissenborn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörth	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Günzburg	Günzburg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nördlingen	Nördlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*LK Füssen	Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumbach	Krumbach	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Meran
*LK Schwabmünchen	Schwabmünchen	Capt T B Creaves

## U S SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

(APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov  
(US) Sector Berlin)

Berlin

Col F L Howley

## BREMEN ENCLAVE

(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov  
for Bremen Enclave (US)

Bremen

Lt Col B C Welker

Wesermünde Det

Wesermünde

Lt Col L S Diggs

\*Liaison and security

# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

## Bavaria



